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VARIOUS ROUTES. SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. July 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 - Knights Templar.

NEW JERSEY SEA SHORE RESORTS. Thursday, August 15, 1907.

SPOKANE, WASA.

June 29th to July 6 - B. Y P. U. PHILADELPHIA, PA. July 12, 13 and 14 - B. P. O. E.

GRAND RAPIDS

Every Sunday. \$1.20 for the round trip Leave Owosso 6:38 A. M. Intermediate Stations, one fare. Full particulars at local office.

SUPERIOR SERVICE D. & B. Line Steamers Represent the Latest and Best in Marine Con-

struction.

Detailed description of the steamers Eastern States and Western States would be tedious. Possibly it may be abbreviated by saying that these new boats are not only the largest and latest but the best on any fresh water in the world. The finest hotel is not better in respect to furnishings. The rooms, sleeping comforts ventilation and cuisine are altogether admirable on

these truly palatial steamers.

Send a two-cent stamp for illustrated booklet and Great Lakes map.

D. & B. Steamboat Co.

AN THE WANTE

& Co.,

Odell Chapman was in Flint on legal business Tuesday.

Walter Wise is at Frankfort for a stay of two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Converse left yes-

terday for Beloit, Wis. Mrs. John Earl and daughters are vis-

iting relatives in Chicago. ence Leader Faces Lugis-

quisitors.

INDUSTRIAL

Telegraph Strike Widespread.

Notwithstanding that Commissioner of Labor Neill, President Gompers of the Federation of Labor and Secretary Easley of the Civic federation had arranged to hold a conference with President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' union at Chicago the strike of commercial telegraphers, which started at Los Angeles with the

discharge of one man and was taken up by both Western Union and Postal telegraphers at Chicago and many other western cities. extended toeast ern cities last week. The operators in the east left their keys at a preconcerted signal, but without orders from the

union leaders.

At New York nearly 5,000 operators quit, and more than 15,000 were idle throughout the country. At the same time the employees of the Associated Press from one end of the country to the other struck upon the refusal of General Manager Stone to immediately accede to their demand for increased wages. Various local causes of friction, combined with the general demands previously made by the Telegraphers' union for an eight hour day, a 10 per cent increase in wages and the furnishing of typewriters by the companies, afforded the motive of the strike when it came.

President Clowry of the Western Union, on the other hand, insisted that there was no adequate cause for the strike and that it was precipitated by botheads, inasmuch as the Western Union was standing by its agreement with Commissioner Neill. He also claimed that the older and more rehand ready to be employed they would be able to handle their regular business. The strike leaders claimed that most of the new operators said to be at work in the telegraph offices were inexperienced girls or boys drafted TRUNK agara Falls, from the telegraph and commercial schools and used mainly for the purpose of keeping up appearances. The pose of keeping up appearances. The increased use of the telephone service the East, also Chicago everywhere testified to the existence of

The most alarming feature of this great industrial conflict was the probability of a sympathetic movement on the part of the Rallroad Telegraphers' union in the event of any of their members being ordered to transmit commercial business as a consequence of the strike. It appears that the telegraph companies have contracts with the railroads requiring the latter to transmit any commercial messages offered, and Western Union officials made it plain they would insist upon the spirit and letter of these contracts. Realizing the seriousness of a sympathetic strike by the rallroad telegraphers, the managers of the railroads were disposed to ignore the contracts with the telegraph companies or by other expedients to avert the actual clash with their own telegraphers. In any event, it was declared by the strike leaders that the railroad men were prepared to lend financial and moral aid to the strikers, and it was asserted further that President Gompers had pledged the support of the American Federation of Labor. Requests made by the boards of trade of several western cities upon President Roosevelt to use his personal influence toward a setilement were referred by him to the commissioner of labor without com-

Newspapers Consume Vast Forests.

A bulletin recently issued by the census bureau at Washington on the printing and publishing industry shows that this line of activity presents a striking exception to the prevailing tendency toward consolidation. The number of establishments in 1905 was 26,422, a number larger than was reported for any other industry. The increase reported from 1900 to 1905 was proportionately greater than from 1890 to 1900. A notable feature was the increase in the number of pounds of paper used, more than 900,000 tons, or almost one-third of the entire output of the paper mills of the United States, being used for newspapers and periodicals in 1905. To make this

15,000 men, who received approximately \$9,000,000 in wages; 1,300,000 cords of spruce, poplar and hemlock logs were used, representing the timber product of about 100,000 acres, exclusive of the raw material imported from Canada.

M. cw Ship Breaks Record.
The latest addition to the North rman Lloyd fleet, the Kronprinzess Dr. a Cecilie, reached New York on her ed Moniden voyage, beating by five min-Park. s the time made by her sister ship Concr Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, on her for the trip across the Atlantic. The ex-Vernon. bourg, France, to Sandy Hook Geo. W 5 days, 22 hours and 45 minutes

days arri Tie Up the Erie. Ypsilanti. Aug. 12 about forty machinists J. W. 'Hì and apprentices in the Eric Berkshires by shops at Port Jervis, N. Y., Berkshires by on strike. These include Ill., Thursday, t and day employees and

Misses Georgianonunion men. This shop are visiting at thee the only one that did general strike order isin Bay City.

Mrs. Josephine ast by President O'Con-Wednesday for Bemone here has kept the engoids of tage. both divisions of the road. The strike is for the abolition of the piecework system and in favor of the adoption of the minimum rate of wages of 30 cents per hour.

To Reclaim the Everglades. After many years of discussion without any real action the state of Florida has at last commenced the work of draining the great submerged tract known as the Everglades. This is to be done by cutting a series of canals leading into rivers on both the gulf and Atlantic slopes. The section t be drained comprises about 3,000,000 acres, upon which there is very little timber or brush; consequently the work of reclamation will be comparatively easy, and it is expected to have several thousand acres ready for cultivation and settlement by December of this year. Owing to the latitude and the great richness of the soil, this land will be of great value when thoroughly drained. It is estimated that 500,000 acres of this land could produce the 2,250,000 tons of sugar now annually imported by the United It will also be admirably adapted to the cultivation of rice.

COMMERCIAL

Laundry Machinery Combine.

Among the latest announcements of industrial combines is that of the American Laundry Machinery Manufacturing company. Its authorized capital is \$1,500,000, of which \$2,500,000 is preferred stock. One of the interesting features of the new combination is that no bonds have been issued, the financing being done exclusively in

Traffic League Organized.

News comes from Chicago of the or ganization in that city of the National Industrial Traffic league, which is expected to have an important effect upon the relations of the railroads to the shippers. The new association is, as its name implies, of national scope, and over fifty influential commercial organizations throughout the country are represented in its makeup. The officers are: J. C. Lincoln of St. Louis, president; W. B. Everest of Pittsburg, liable employees had not joined the vice president, and E. B. Boyd of Chistrike and that with the new men on cago, secretary. The purpose of the league is said to be "co-operation with merce commission." The league doe not expect to attack the railroads, but, rather, to co-operate with them and to make suggestions to the interstate commerce commission when occasion demands.

City Bond Sale a Failure.

The bonds of New York city, which in former years have been considered gilt edged investments, met with a very poor reception on the 12th inst. when \$15,000,000 of 4 per cent securities were offered for sale, the sixtythree bids received aggregating only \$2,713,485. These bids were mostly at par. Under the law the bonds remaining unsold may be offered at private sale, and the officials expect to dispose of a large amount in this way. Later these bonds were marked down to par and sold.

\$30,000,000 Biscuit Company.

The report is current that an organization to be known as the General Biscuit company, being a consolidation of about 100 independent biscuit baking companies, has recently been incorporated in New York with a capital of \$30,000,000. While the concern is financed by two strong financial institutions of New York city, the presideut will be a successful western business man, and a \$500,000 plant will be erected in St. Louis.

Heavy Tumble in Stocks. Last week's stock market opened under conditions of such depression as caused many stocks to make new low records, Standard Oll, for example, showing a maximum loss of forty points and reaching the new low figure of 425. Other leading stocks which suffered severely were the Union Pacific, which lost 5¼ points; Delaware and Hudson, 6 points; Northern Paclfic, 5 points; Pennsylvania, 3 points; New York Central, 3½ points; Illinois Central, 7½ points. In some of the inactive industrials there were even greater breaks, and for many of them the brokers were unable to obtain quotations of any kind. The total Standard Oil shrinkage was \$65,000,000 in

\$22,500,000 Pepe Failure.

The Pope Manufacturing Company of New Jersey, the \$22,500,000 auto-mobile and bicycle combination which succeeded the so called bicycle trust in 1903, was placed in the hands of receivers on application of its own ofscers, owing to the tightness of the
money market and the mability to

meet loans. Vice President Albert I. Pope, son of the president and founder of the business, which was started as a bleycle factory at Hartford, Conn. was appointed receiver. The petition places the total assets at \$23,678,050 A strike in the automobile plant six months ago was the beginning of the present trouble.

Standard Cil Still Profits.

A dividend of SG a share for the las quarter was declared by the Standard Off company, which is practically the same rate as prevailed when the shares of Standard stock were selling at top notch in 1901.

Stock Market Recovering.

The prices of all the leading rail road and industrial stocks continued downward until near the close of the exchanges Aug. 15, when there was a strong and substantial recovery coupled with a marked reversal of sentiment in Wall street. This change in the financial tide coincided with rumors that President Roosevelt was to announce the end of the governmen prosecutions in his speech at Province town, Mass. Another report was to the effect that the Harriman railroad system would be reorganized and the several roads placed in separate hands

FOREIGN

Bloodshed In Belfast Riot. Serious riots marked the dock strike at Belfast, Ireland. Opposing crowds of men got to fighting in the streets, and, the police being powerless, the troops were called upon. Soldiers and police together charged the stone throwing rioters, and hand to hand encounters ensued, many on both sides being so severely wounded that they had to be removed in ambulances. Then, after a formal reading of the riot act, the troops were ordered to fire a volley into the mob. Two of the mob, a man and a woman, were instantly killed, and many others were wounded. This occurred near the constable barracks, where the people had gathered in the attack on the police.

Later the strike of the carters, which originated the strikes in other lines of labor at Belfast and the various lockouts, was settled by mutual concession. the men agreeing to resume work at once with a considerable increase in pay, while the employers have the privilege of employing union or nonunion men, as they please.

French Socialists Patriotic.

The conferences of French Socialists at Nancy reaffirmed the declaration made last year that it is the duty of their membership to defend the country if attacked. The radicals, led by Herve, fought the resolution and held that militarism, being the natural effect of a capitalistic system and based on the antagonism of class interests, should be fought with a military strike in case of war. The majority, led by Juare, while favoring a continuation of the campaign for international socialism and the suppression of war and militarism, thought it unreasonable to ask the French Socialists to refuse to defend their country. especially after Herr Bebel, the German Socialist leader, had announced that his followers would defend their country in case of war. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 251 to 41. This places the party before the world as a patriotic peace party.

Meeting of King and Kaiser. King Edward of Great Britain the guest of Emperor William of Germany last week. The road between the railroad station and the castle was completely lined with troops, and delegations from various societies and the public schools joined in a popular demoustration toward the visiting monarch. Emperor William, who wore the uniform of a British general, greeted his royal uncle most cordially. They repeatedly kissed each other on the cheeks. It was understood that the conference between the monarchs had to do with the recent Anglo-Russian treaty and the determination of British and German spheres of influence in the middle east.

Moorish Tribesmen Repulsed.

Displaying fanatical courage, 4,000 Moors charged the French position at Casablanca Aug. 13, almost reaching the mouths of



the cannon, but were driven back with great loss. The French troops were aided by the fire of the fleet. Prior to this General Drude, the French con: mander, had repulsed several minor attacks

Sultan of Morocco. and had wired for re-enforcements. The governor of Casablanca has been arrested and imprisoned on a French warship for abetting the massacre of Europeans. The sultan has asked the French to defer further measures, promising to punish the guilty.

It was reported that Kaid Sir Henry MacLean, who was taken prisoner by Raisuli, the bandit, July 1, had been released, but this was later denied, and it was said that Raisull was now protecting him from the wrath of the natives, whose anger against all Christians had been stirred by the news of the Casablanca bombardment.

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill Passed. The British house of commons has passed the deceased wife's sister bill and sent it to the house of lords, which has repeatedly rejected similar measures. For more than half a century a movement has been on foot in England to repeal the law probibiting a man

LEGAL-CRIMINAL

Masters Examine Mrs. Eddy.

Although Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder and head of the Christian Science church, was not present when the proceedings to determine her mental competency were begun at Concord, N. H., before the three masters appointed by the court, and although her counsel protested that she

would not be strong enoug. physically to appear in person, this did no: prevent ex Senator Wil liam E. Chan dler, counse for the plain tiffs, from mak ing an elabo rate statement of the grounds on which Mrs. Eddy's compe tency is questioned. Mr.

that her famous book, "Science and ence bible, was alone proof that she tized delusions resulting in senile de-mentia. The first was the delusion of the nonexistence or nonreality of the physical universe. From this he derived six other delusions-namely, the alleged supernatural manner in which the "science" was discovered by her, the prevention and cure of disease through the operation of the mind, the belief that her revelations were to supplant all other systems of religion. the existence of animal magnetism, involving the possibility of persecution or "diabolism," and its use in the causing and curing of disease, and the the perpetration of crime. The lawyer told how she had required one of her students to obey her strictly because

she was "God's mouthplece." The masters, accompanied by Chandler and Streeter, the opposing counsel and a court stenographer, went to Pleasant View and had an hour's personal interview with Mrs. Eddy, who though extremely feeble, received them alone, answered their questions and explained her faith. What the masters thought of her mentality was not then made known. They treated her with much consideration. Later when Lawyer Howe said they would show that Mrs. Eddy had been insane for forty years Streeter said it was merely an attack on the Christian Science faith. The masters finally ruled that they would admit as evidence anything tending to show that Mrs. Eddy is in a delusory condition as to forces op-

may be regarded as germane to this

erating on her relatives or her busi-

ness, and facts dating back to 1890

Bonaparto After Trust Officials. Attorney General Bonaparte upon returning from his vacation gave out an interview reiterating his intension of pressing to a conclusion suits against high trust officials wherever the evidence would seem to make conviction probable. He said they had been gathering evidence and making every preparation to bring to justice some of the big men at the head of corporations guilty of violating the law. As he phrased it, "There is a big covey of game, and it would be a very poor marksman indeed who could not land enough to make a fine mess." He thought there was sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that several of the trust officials can be sent to the penitentiary for a long term.

The apparent levity of Mr. Bousparte's remarks caused sharp criticism in financial quarters, but in a subsequent interview he protested that he was never more in earnest, insisting that he is right in demanding the imprisonment of guilty individuals, provided the punishment falls on those really responsible for the offenses and not on the mere subordinates. He says that if the officers of comorations are innocent they do not not to worry,

Immunity For the Alton. Judge Landis in the federal district court at Chicago, Aug. 14, excused till Sept. 3 the special grand jury called to consider the Alton railroad rebating with the oil trust, saying that he had received a notice from Attorney General Bonaparte to the effect that the Alton officials had been promised immunity from proceedings for aiding in the case against the oil trust by supplying evidence, but Judge Landis made it plain that immunity would depend on the actual transcript of the testimony showing that the railroad men fulfilled their promises to the department of justice. This is expected to bring the terms of the agreement Chandler said into court. The disclosure thus made is said to be causing trouble between Health," known as the Christian Sci- Harriman and the Standard Oil group who have backed his big schemes, as is suffering from a number of systema- they feel that he went back on them to save himself.

Lord Barrington Escapes Gallows.

F. Seymour Barton, known as "Lord Barrington," convicted of the murder of James P. McCann, is to escape the noose after all, as Governor Folk of Missouri has commuted his sentence to life imprisonment upon the ground of some doubt in connection with the evidence on which the man was convicted.

Court Restrains Alabama.

The Louisville and Nashville rallroad has obtained from Judge Jones of the possible use of animal magnetism in | federal court at Montgomery an order restraining the state from enforcing the new railroad freight and passenger rate laws.

Ordered Harriman to Tell.

Judge Hourh of the circuit court at New York has granted the petition of the government requiring E. H. Harriman and Otto H. Kuhn of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to show cause on Oct. 21 why they should not reply to the series of questions put to them last winter by attorneys for the interstate commerce commission regarding the Alton and Illinois Central deals.

An Old Grange Lady. One of New Hampshire's oldest

members of the Order is Sarah J. Ames, wrn 1817 at North Chatham, N. H. At eighteen she married Bliss Charles. To them were born ten children in a house on the site of the present Eagle Grange hall. She became a member of the Order at eighty-seven years of age and is one of the most enthusiastic members, regular in attendance and often assists with the literary programme. At a recent meeting of the Pomona her family was represented by four generations in direct line.

Farm Institutes For Women.

movement is on foot for the organization of a system of women's institutes to be held in connection with the farmers' institutes in New York state. Mrs. Martha Van Rensselaer of Cornell is pushing the movement, and

it could be in no better hands. The state grange at its last session adopted resolutions favoring this movement. The problems of home life will be discussed at these institutes, and domestic science will be treated in lectures by competent authorities

True-Temperance

There is a growing sentiment that temperance is surest and best promoted by the use of Pabst Blue Ribbon, which contains less than 31/296 of alcohol. The use of Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer satisfies the natural desire for a mild stimulant without creating a habit for strong drink. In countries where the most beer is consumed, intemperance is rarest.

Pabst Blue Ribbon

The Beer of Quality

is so rich in the food values of Pabst Eight-Day Malt, and in the tonic properties of the choicest hops, that it is a genuine health-builder.

The system frequently requires a mild stimulant, which is supplied by the small percentage of alcohol which produces no injurious effects. The extractives of malt and hops aid the digestion and soothe the nerves, making Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer the ideal temperance drink.

When ordering beer, ask for Pabst Blue Ribbon. Made by Pabst at Milwaukee And Botted only at the Brewery.

